8. No reward shall be payable for passing in two compulsory languages under Rules 4 and 5, but on passing further vernacular examinations under Rule 5 within the prescribed period, or the optional examinations referred to in Rules 9 and 10, an officer shall be entitled to the following rewards, *viz.* :—

Rs. 250 for passing in a vernacular by the Lower Standard;

„ 500 for passing in a vernacular by the Higher Standard;

provided that when the officer concerned is a Native of India as defined in Article 37 of the Civil Service Regulations he shall be entitled to receive a reward equal to two-thirds of the above sums.

9. An officer of over 15 years' standing who is transferred to a division in the vernacular of which he has not passed may present himself for examination in the vernacular of his new division, unless that vernacular is his own language, and in the event of his passing will be entitled to the rewards described in Rule 8; provided that the examination according to the Lower and the Higher Standard is passed within one and two years, respectively, of his transfer to the new division.

10. An officer who has passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular of the division in which he is serving and in the vernacular of the division or divisions, if any, in which he has previously served may, at any time subsequently, present himself for examination in any of the other vernacular languages mentioned in Rule 3 which is not his own language, and in the event of his passing will be entitled to the rewards described in Rule 8; provided that no officer shall be allowed, without the previous sanction of Government, to present himself under this rule more than twice for examination by either Standard in the same language.

11. An officer whose own language is not Hindustáni may at any time offer himself for examination in that language, and in the event of his passing will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 250; provided that no officer shall be allowed without the previous sanction of Government to present himself more than twice for the examination.

CHAPTER XII.

* *Rules for the Examination in Vernacular Languages of Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service.*

I. Every officer of the Indian Agricultural Service is required to pass an examination in a selected vernacular language within two years of the date of his arrival in India or of his first appointment to the service, whichever is later; but the Local Government may, for special reasons, extend the period for passing in any particular case. Failure to pass within the prescribed period will, in the absence of such special orders as the Local Government may issue to the contrary, entail loss of appointment or stoppage of increments of pay.

II. The compulsory vernacular will, for officers serving under the Government of India, be Hindustáni, and, for officers serving under Local Governments, be such language as the Local Government may prescribe in each case. The examination will be conducted by such officer or officers as the Local Government may appoint for the purpose.

III. The examination will include the following subjects:—

	Marks.
(1) Transliteration and translation of a printed passage selected from a newspaper, suitable official report or the like	50
(2) Translation into the vernacular of an English passage similarly selected	50
(3) Dictation into the vernacular of a simple passage in English.	50
(4) Conversation in the vernacular	150
Total ...	300

* G. R., R. D., No. 9620, dated 1st October 1907.

NOTES.—(*a*) The passages selected should be of a general character or should specially deal with agricultural matters, and not with specialized revenue or magisterial reports.

(*b*) The conversation test should show that the candidate is able to converse freely and at first hand both with the educated classes and with the village cultivators, but should not include technical expressions concerned with subjects other than Agriculture.

A candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination.

IV. When an officer, who has not yet passed in his compulsory vernacular, is required by reason of transfer or for any other cause, to pass in a different compulsory language, the limit of time laid down in Rule I shall run from the date of the order requiring him to pass in a new language.

V. No officer is required to pass in more than one vernacular; but every officer is expected, in order to increase his usefulness, to make himself familiar with the vernacular of the province in which he happens to be serving. No reward will be given for passing in a first compulsory language, but for passing in any other vernacular language, a knowledge of which is, in the opinion of the Local Government, likely to add to his efficiency in the performance of his duties, an officer will receive a reward of Rs. 250 for the Lower Standard and of Rs. 500 for the Higher Standard, the examination in such cases being the same as that prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service.

VI. In the case of officers of the Imperial Agricultural Department, the Government of India will exercise the powers of a Local Government under these rules.

VII. These rules will apply to officers now in the service, subject to the conditions of their respective agreements, and to such orders as they may have already received from their respective Local Government.

Appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service.

1. The appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service include those of Deputy Director of Agriculture, Superintendent of Government Farms, Agricultural Chemist, Economic Botanist, Mycologist, Entomologist, Principals and Professors of Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany at Agricultural Colleges, and the like. Some of these are included in the Imperial Department of Agriculture under the direct control of the Government of India, but the majority are included in the Departments of Agriculture of the several provinces of India. In some cases candidates will be appointed direct to these posts, but in most cases they will be appointed as supernumeraries, will undergo a further course of training in India in Indian agriculture, and will be appointed to posts on the regular establishment as vacancies occur.

2. Appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India as occasion may require, and applications regarding them should be addressed to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S. W.

3. Candidates must, as a rule, be not less than 23 nor more than 30 years of age. Exceptions will be made as regards the maximum limit only in the case of appointments requiring special qualifications. Candidates must furnish evidence of having received a good general education, and of possessing a thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture or of the particular science required for the appointment applied for. Preference is given to British-born subjects and to distinguished graduates of some University in the British Empire.

4. Applications should be submitted upon the form provided for the purpose and should be accompanied by the testimonials setting forth fully the candidate's personal and professional qualifications and practical experience.

5. Candidates whose applications are selected for consideration will be required to present themselves for an interview with an official at the India Office. In selecting candidates for appointment, weight will be given to the

possession of (*a*) a University degree in honours in science or the diploma of a recognized school of agriculture, or other like distinction; (*b*) qualifications in a special science according to the nature of the vacancy to be filled; (*c*) practical experience. Importance is also attached to bodily activity and ability to ride, and selected candidates have to undergo an examination by the Medical Board of the India Office as to their physical fitness for service in India.

6. Newly appointed officers are required, before leaving this country, to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State embodying the conditions of their appointment. They are also required to leave for India within three months of their appointment by the Secretary of State, and are provided at the expense of Government with a first-class passage to India, the cost of which they will be required to refund if they voluntarily relinquish the service of Government before the close of three years from the date of appointment. In the event of an officer being compelled by ill-health to give up the service within that period, a first-class passage to England will be provided at the expense of Government. Pay commences from the date of arrival in India.

7. An officer appointed to the Agricultural Service, whether as a supernumerary or otherwise, and whatever his initial salary may be, will be on probation India for three years. He will be required to pass an examination in a ernacular language within two years of his arrival in India or of his first ppointment to the Service, whichever is later. His appointment may be ncelled for failure to pass his examination, or at any time for unfitness or isconduct. At the end of his three years' term of probation, the Government India will decide whether to retain or dispense with his services.

8. Officers of the Agricultural Service are expected to give their whole time to the duties of the service, and are liable to transfer from one appointment or province to another.

9. The salary attached to posts in the Indian Agricultural Service will ordinarily be—

	Rs. per mensem
For the first year ...	... 400
„ second year ...	... 430
„ third year ...	... 460
„ fourth and subsequent years ...	500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,000 a month.

In addition, Principals of Agricultural Colleges will be granted a local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Candidates who are required to undergo a further course of training in India under paragraph 1 above will be appointed on this scale of salary, commencing on a pay of Rs. 400. Where for special reasons a candidate is recruited for direct appointment to one of the regluar posts under paragraph 1, his initial pay will be determined with reference to the special qualifications and the length of European experience required for the appointment for which he is specially selected, but his subsequent increments of salary will be regulated by the foregoing scale.

No exchange compensation allowance will be given, and free quarters will not usually be provided.

10. Members of the Indian Agricultural Service draw travelling allowances for journeys on duty as officers of the first class under the Civil Service Regulations.

11. On being confirmed in his appointment, a probationer will become eligible, as from the date of his arrival in India, for leave allowances and pension, under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations applicable to the Department. These regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time to time. Copy of an abstract of them will be supplied on application to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S. W.

12. Retirement is ordinarily required at 55 years of age, but an officer may for special reasons be retained after attaining that age.